Attachment B: Work Plan and Budget Template

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT)

January 12, 2009, Revised April 19, 2009

FY 2010 INDIAN GENERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PROPOSAL

I. INTRODUCTION

The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation (CCT) is a federally recognized Tribe located in Northeastern Washington State on approximately 1.4 million acres of land. The Tribe owns about half of the tribal trust land in the State of Washington. Along with 1.5 million acres of ceded lands at the reservation's northern boundary, the current reservation in bounded on the east and south by the Columbia River and on the west by the Okanogan River. Both the Columbia and Okanogan Rivers are international waters that originate in Canada. These and other Transboundary river systems are within our tribal lands and directly impact the health and safety of our tribal members and natural resources. The northern boundary of our ceded territory is the Canadian border. Two of the Country's largest generating hydropower dams; Grand Coulee and Chief Joseph are located partially on the reservation. The twelve tribes within our confederation are governed under the leadership of the Colville Business Council.

There are approximately 9,000 tribal members and about half live on the reservation. Much of the membership practice subsistence lifestyles in some manner. Several thousand non-Indians reside on or adjacent to the reservation. Thousands of non-Indians depend on groundwater originating on reservations lands. An unknown number of mainly Hispanic migrant farm workers and their families would also be served and impacted by environmental conditions. Over 1.5 million visitor days are spent on the Upper Columbia River each year with doubling population expected in the next few years.

A. Environmental Issues

The Colville Reservation was established in 1872, during this time metal smelting began in Trail BC, about 10 miles north of the Canadian –US border. In 1908 the King of England and US government adopted the "Boundary Waters Treaty", the document states in Article IV, "it is further agreed that the waters herein defined as boundary waters and waters flowing across the boundary shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property of the other." This treaty has been violated for most of its history by the discharge of millions of tons of smelter waste consisting of slag and other effluent compounds from the largest smelter complex in the world. In addition to Canadian smelter waste, mining waste and industrial waste primarily from the Idaho-Lake Coeur d'Alene-Spokane River watershed (Superfund site) also pollutes the Columbia River watershed below its confluence with Spokane River. The Midnite Mine (uranium) Superfund Site is also located in the Spokane River watershed. The Celgar Bleach Kraft Paper Mill was constructed in 1961 near Castlegar BC, about 38 miles north of the international border. This mill had virtually no pollution controls for 35 years and dumped its waste directly into the Columbia. Canadian and Washington State health authorities issued fish consumption advisories (dioxin/furans and mercury). Point source pollution continued on the United States side of the international boundary until implementation of the NPDES program and other environmental

controls in the 1970's and 80's. In the late 1930's the Grand Coulee Dam was constructed, culminating with the filling of Lake Roosevelt in 1941. This effectively trapped heavy metal-laden and organochlorine sediments behind the dam. The boundary of the Colville Indian Reservation coincides with the approximate middle of the reservoir, following the thalwag of the original Columbia River channel. Progress has been made on several of these issues but much remains to be accomplished.

Tribal Sediment Quality Standards are exceeded in the UCR for several metals including mercury. There is currently a sports fishing advisory by the State, however this does not address tribal subsistence users. The UCR also is State 303 (d) listed water for Total Dissolved Gas and Temperature as well as for contaminated sediments. Recent findings (EPA) have shown that both sediments and fish and other possible exposures of tribal resources pose a potential risk to the general public and tribal subsistence users.

Fundamental problems exist with the established system of solid waste management on the Colville Indian Reservation. Currently, most reservation solid waste ends up at one of four transfer stations co-located with an open dump. Rudimentary waste separation occurs at each transfer station with most putrescible waste being transferred to a county landfill. Much of the waste stream including paper and cardboard, metal, tires, and other nonputresible rubbish stay on site. The sites were originally constructed and operated as common community dumps, and several of the sites have been operating for 35 years or more. At some time in the mid-1980's BIA was pleased to turn over "operation" of the facilities to the Colville Tribes. Major fires occur with unpredictable regularity that has the side benefit of waste reduction; otherwise, waste reduction at the sites consists of piling and covering of waste with more recent waste. Complaints during fires are common, depending on event-specific stench and plume transport direction. The sites are fenced and gated although wildlife scavenge regularly. The Tribes are close to finalizing an Integrated Waste Management Plan. With a new Recycling Program, the CCT hopes to recycle to their potential. We have no on-sight waste code for sewers in place, and are a high priority need to address ground and surface water pollution prevention.

B. Accomplishments and Management Capabilities

Through cooperative efforts by the CCT and the Lake Roosevelt Water Quality Council, initial fish tissue work was conducted and report published in 2000 by the USGS on contaminated sediments and fish. Several efforts were made for data needs. Through GAP, the CCT began to plan and strategize on a comprehensive approach for a human health and ecological assessment and eventual clean up of the legacy pollution. We also utilized GAP funding to construct our initial technical and planning response to unvetted plans and implementation for multiple draw downs of Lake Roosevelt without adequate environmental assessment for ESA and flood control. We question if these draw downs will exacerbate the re-entrainment of lake sediments into the food chain. **It's imperative that we determine the ecological and human health threats and risks from this legacy of pollution.**

Legal, technical assistance and staffing have been a continual challenge in the development of tribal environmental capacity, we have addressed this through the GAP in the past and continue to build on those efforts as we develop new objectives and make progress. With the assistance of the Environmental Planner position funded by GAP, the CCT takes a lead role in the promotion of environmental programs, which address 303 (d) listed water bodies. In 1999 we petitioned EPA under CERCLA to assess areas in the Upper Columbia River Basin. The US EPA and the Responsible Party signed an agreement in 2006 to conduct an RI/FS of which the CCT is not a party. However we are currently a "participating party" in the RI/FS and receive inadequate funding for

technical assistance. CCT leadership efforts under GAP lead to the signing of the Settlement Agreement. Our previous legal research and development of our own water quality standards, sediment quality standards, and through our own technical research, have been instrumental in forwarding this river towards a focus and priority for clean up and restoration from the local to the highest levels of government. Given that, we have a continued critical need for expertise in assisting the tribes in the planning, development and establishment of procedures and mechanisms to deal with these complex pollution issues on the CIR. Because a majority of the pollution is from international sources, the tribes must be creative in their planning and approach; develop an adequate hazardous substances program piece by piece including building our own regulatory codes.

There are also staffing gaps in-house that limit the Tribes ability to update vital codes, standards and other regulatory needs for vital on-reservation resource management programs and grant writing. With the assistance of GAP planning and technical efforts we have authored or amended our CCT Water Code and Hazardous Substances Control Act including Sediment Quality Standards; the first sediment standards in Region 10. In 2008 we developed a Biological Waste Guidance document to assist in regulating and permitting industry (primarily fish farming) on the CIR.

Through the GAP, the Tribes now have been able now to establish direct working relations with local forums, formalized a working Trustee Council and routinely engage the state and federal agencies on specific water quality issues. While we have recently made progress in defining our needs, we are limited by personnel availability and expertise and focus for this region. An administrative mechanism/process to deal with the international issues remains a need. GAP has provided a staff person to focus in this area. These resources and processes are highly complex due to multiple uses, jurisdiction and international nexus.

The past few years the Tribes' have made a push to deal with nitrogen saturation problems under GAP funded work plans, this problem continues to plague the Columbia River Basin in the US and Canada. The need for applied resources and expertise in highly specialized disciplines practically limit tribal involvement. Recently the DOE began developing a TDG and temperature TMDL for the Columbia River. Tribal efforts have finally begun to see results and system-wide planning efforts are underway. Structural changes are in progress at the Chief Joseph Dam with a power shifting plan from the Grand Coulee Dam to the Chief Joseph Dam during high spill times to alleviate TDG standard exceedences and protect fish on the reservation.

Similar water quality problems exist in the Okanogan River watershed with DDT, arsenic, and temperature issues as with the Upper Columbia, the Okanogan River watershed is also a trans-international system that supports ESA species as well as a multitude of tribal uses. The CIR is the only place where tribal members have on-reservation salmon fishing on the Columbia system. The Okanogan River is the most northern watershed that the salmon now migrate to. Chief Joseph Dam is the final stop for fish on the Columbia. The CCT have been effective in identifying actions in the Okanogan and Smilkameen River watersheds that will help understand the nature and extent and magnitude of contaminates and water quality exceedences in these critical watersheds. We are involved in FERC relicensing activities that have the potential to impact critical ESA salmon habitat and have in the past under GAP conducted sediment studies to identify areas in the Okanogan and Smilkameen where DDT, arsenic and lead exceed our standards. In 2008 the Tribes posted a fish advisory for DDT and Mercury in the Okanogan River watershed. These efforts have

been in coordination with Okanogan River TMDL efforts by the State of Washington. The Okanogan River watershed is a major tributary to the Columbia River.

Long-term stability and productivity of the soil resource base of the Colville Indian Reservation is the responsibility of the Environmental Trust Program. The soil resources of the CCT and reservation watersheds have been degraded severely by past land use and non-point source impacts. The GAP has enabled the funding of a Watershed Specialist whose responsibilities include integrated Tribal/NEPA land use planning, timber sale planning, soil database management, watershed function and impact monitoring, slope stability assessment, erosion control mitigation design, technical assistance, and interagency collaboration.

We seek to build on a history of past success by continuing through GAP funding the Watershed Specialist's involvement in resource management planning between the various land and resource programs conducting work within and adjacent to the Reservation boundary. Strategic use of in –house technical staff is the crux of Environmental Trust's unique approach to resource protection, driven by our PIRM and member input. To serve as leaders and technical advisors to the various planning councils of the region and reservation watersheds, our Watershed Specialist is one of the key players in our effort to effectively design and negotiate lower-impact solutions for unstable slopes, sensitive soils, and flowing streams in a way that protects Indian needs and fosters future collaboration. GAP support will also allow the Program to regain its ability to administer the Surface Mining Water Quality code and associated permit process for sand, gravel, and rock mining operations on tribal lands to protect non-renewable land resources. The Watershed Specialist will continue to serve as an information hub for soil survey information, published maps, and a library of materials related to soils, hydrology, and geology of the region.

The CCT is in the formative steps of comprehensive restructuring of solid waste management on our Reservation. We are nearing finalization of our Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (IWMP). This effort and funding was initiated as a result of planning and grant writing efforts between the Environmental Trust and Tribal Planning Programs through their Tribal Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). The SWAC utilized a template developed through EPA funded Tribal Solid Waste Advisory Network (TSWAN). In 2008 a GAP funded recycling pilot project provided a successful jump start resulting in a Tribal Recycling Program. The vision of the SWAC and direction under the EPA Strategic Plan is that an established system of solid waste management on the Reservation will be established in the next decade. The CCT infrastructure will undergo fundamental changes that will enable the closure of four open dumps and construction of a modern, compliant, self supporting program. Preliminary closure plans were developed for each of four primary transfer stations/open dumps in 2006. Alternatives have been chosen to address clean up and closing of the open dumps. As solid waste projects that emerge as high priority projects for implementation, ETD will work with SWAC to plan for funding.

II. COMPONENTS

The work plan described below is designed to directly address EPA, ETD and PIRM goals for water, soil, watersheds, geology to enhance and restore these natural resources for the membership.

This proposal contains four primary objectives which are identified as program components. The first component will build capacity to develop mechanisms and strategies to improve water quality and address toxic contaminant issues in the Upper Columbia River Watershed.

The second component addresses toxic contaminates and water quality in the Okanogan River and other tribal transboundary waters. The Third component addresses watershed function and protection. The fourth component addresses tribal solid waste needs. The Tribe has developed this proposal under the statutory authority provided by the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992.

III. JOINT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PROCESS

Within 30 days of the end of each fiscal quarter, Environmental Program staff will submit a performance report detailing the accomplishments toward the completion of workplan commitments, discussing the work performed for all workplan components, and identifying any existing problem areas that could affect or delay project completion. If the EPA Project Officer, after reviewing the report, finds that the recipient has not made sufficient progress under the workplan, EPA and the Office of Environmental Trust will negotiate a resolution that addresses the issues. This evaluation process will help to ensure that the grant is being administered properly and that work conducted under the grant is in accordance with approved work plan.

IV. EPA ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- EPA staff in the Office of Environmental Cleanup has been extensively involved in Component 1; their responsibilities are addressed in our CERCLA Support Agreement, which provides the Tribes assistance for technical consultants. EPA's involvement is in the form of phone contact and meetings.
- EPA Office of Regional Council has been involved when the Tribes discuss cooperative enforcement mechanisms or the development of MOA's, as described in Component 1. EPA involvement will be in the form of meetings and/or calls with the Tribe.
- Other Objectives will be performed by the Tribes without the involvement of EPA

General Assistance Program
Work Plan Template

Tribe: Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT)
Region: Region 10
Work Plan Period Begin October 1, 2009 **End:** September 30, 2010

Work Plan Component 1: Forward and build on mechanisms and strategies developed through GAP to improve water quality and address toxic contaminate issues in the Columbia River Watershed. Component relates directly to the CCT Integrated Resource Management Plan and the EPA Strategic Plan, Goal 2, 3, 4.
Primary Capacity Area Developed (check one):
Legal_X_ Enforcement/Compliance _X_ Technical_X_ Communication _X_ Administrative_ Solid/Hazardous Waste Implementation __
Estimated Component Cost: $46,376

Environmental Outcome(s):

Reduction of toxic contaminates in the Columbia River so that it is safe for Tribal Members to consume and utilize fish, wildlife and other natural resources for a subsistence way of life and preservation of our identify and culture, and maintain a significant recreation economy of the Tribe.

Intermediate Outcome(s) (this work plan period):

Through coordination of tribal involvement and representation, appropriate information will be gathered to see that our tribal exposures and tribal resources are evaluated appropriately in the Upper Columbia River Remedial Investigation (UCR RI/FS).
GAP funded Environmental Planner provides leadership, coordination, and meaningful tribal advocacy and participation on the UCR RI/FS.
Provides effective CCT inter-government coordination and communication. Will enable CCT to develop strategies, code revisions, enforcement capabilities and courses of action developed as a team to protect tribal health, subsistence uses and natural resources.
UCR Trustees will work collectively to develop Natural Resource Damage assessment.
Through a better technical involvement and understanding of the complex water quality issues, work with tribal health programs and other resource programs to understand human health and ecological risk and begin developing messages to the membership regarding potential risk.
Forward and build on strategies to see that tribal resources are protected and enhanced and that tribal water quality standards begin being met.
Participate in watershed activities, coordinate tribal comments on proposals to see that tribal resources are protected and enhanced.

				ESTIMATED COMPONENT WORK YEARS: 70%	
	COMMITMENTS	CAPACITY AREA DEVELOPED	**ESTIMATED COMMITMENT COST** (optional)	END DATE	OUTPUTS AND DELIVERABLES
1	Provide overall CCT Project Manager level participation in the UCR RI/FS	Technical Communication Compliance		9/30/10 9/30/10 9/30/10	Participation and follow up for approx. 44 Project Manger calls; 24 calls on the tribal survey and at least two technical mtgs. Tribal Natural Resource Use and Consumption Survey (EPA is the lead) and other technical RI/FS documents (SAPs, memos, reports) Preparation of EPA Cooperative Agreement, work plan, budget and oversight of RI/FS funding and contractor

					involvement
1.2	Coordinate Internal Tribal Team Meetings on Upper Columbia River contaminate related issues	Communication Compliance		9/4/10	Meetings, call to discuss strategic planning, development of goals and objectives and progress on implementing changes to improve water quality including Settlement Agreement, tribal litigation, etc.
1.3	Participate in other watershed meetings, activities about water quality (Transboundary Gas Group Meetings, LRWQC, Etc. FERC related meetings)	Communication Technical		7/30/10	Share meeting information with relevant CCT resource staff, coordinate CCT comments as needed.
1.4	Attend Region 10 Tribal Leaders Summit.	Communication Administration		11/30/10	Conferences will be summarized in quarterly progress reports to EPA and ETD Director.
1.5	Environmental Planner will provide GAP Cooperative Agreement administrative activities	Administrative		9/30/10	Quarterly progress reports will be submitted to Project Officer and the annual Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Utilization (DBE) reports to EPA, regular oversight of budget and work plan.
EPA Use Only					
Goal X:					
Objective X.X:					
Sub-objective X.X.X:					

General Assistance Program
Work Plan Template

Tribe: Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT)
Region: Region 10
Work Plan Period Begin October 1, 2009 **End:** September 30, 2010

Work Plan Component 2: Develop and forward mechanisms and strategies developed through GAP to improve water quality and address toxic contaminate and water quality issues in the Okanogan River and other Transboundary waters of the Colville Reservation. Component relates directly to the CCT Integrated Resource Management Plan and the EPA Strategic Plan, Goal 2, and Goal 4.

Primary Capacity Area Developed (check one):
Legal_X_ Enforcement/Compliance _X_ Technical_X_ Communication _X_ Administrative_ Solid/Hazardous Waste Implementation __
Estimated Component Cost: $6,631

Environmental Outcome(s):

Reduction of toxic contaminates and improve water quality in transboundary waters so that it is safe for Tribal Members to consume and utilize fish, wildlife and other natural resources for a subsistence way of life and preservation of our identify and culture, and maintain a significant recreation economy of the Tribe.

Intermediate Outcome(s) (this work plan period):

Provides effective CCT inter-government coordination and communication. Will enable CCT to develop strategies, code revisions, enforcement capabilities and courses of action developed as a team to protect tribal health, subsistence uses and natural resources.

Forward and build on mechanisms and strategies to see that tribal resources are protected and enhanced and that tribal water quality impairments move towards standards being met.

Participate in watershed activities, coordinate tribal comments on proposals to see that Tribal resources are protected and enhanced.

				ESTIMATED COMPONENT WORK YEARS: %10	
	COMMITMENTS	CAPACITY AREA DEVELOPED	**ESTIMATED COMMITMENT COST** (optional)	END DATE	OUTPUTS AND DELIVERABLES
1.1	Provide input, document review, and discussions/meetings in current FERC proceedings on the Similkameen River	Technical Communication		9/30/10	Attend at least one meeting on Enloe FERC water quality group activities.
1.2	Meet with Washington Department of Ecology to discuss transboundary water quality issues and progress on the Okanogan River/Smilkameen River TMDL activities	Technical Communication Compliance		7/30/10	Coordinate at least one meeting with Region 2 WDOE, develop draft agenda and follow up on meeting outcomes and recommendations

EPA Use Only

Goal X:
Objective X.X:

General Assistance Program
Work Plan Template

Tribe: Colville
Region: Region 10
Work Plan Period Begin October 1, 2009 **End:** September 30, 2010

Work Plan Component 3: Build program capacity by supporting a Tribal Watershed Specialist who contributes soil and hydrology expertise to Reservation land use project planning, and watershed restoration, helping the Tribes achieve resource function and productivity goals stated in the 2001 CCT Integrated Resource Management (PIRM) and EPA Strategic Plan, Goal 2 and 4.

Primary Capacity Area Developed (check one):
Legal__ **Enforcement/Compliance** __ **Technical** X **Communication** X **Administrative**__ **Solid/Hazardous Waste Implementation** __
Estimated Component Cost: $89,259

Environmental Outcome(s):
Improvement in soil stability, productivity and hydrologic function to provide high quality of water and other resources across the Reservation landscape.

Intermediate Outcome(s) (this work plan period):

- Project and program planning: Evaluate resource conditions and watershed functions to provide recommendations for project proposals, write NEPA assessments, and recommend appropriate BMP, code and management strategies.
- Technical assistance: Provide soils and earth information and education to improve community and resource manager knowledge of soil management considerations.
- Adaptive management: Monitor Reservation soil and water conditions, evaluating BMP effectiveness, providing monitoring results and adaptive management recommendations to resource managers and the community.
- Restoration: Develop a framework to identify watershed critical areas and prioritize degraded areas for restoration of hydrologic function and stability.

$ **ESTIMATED COMPONENT WORK YEARS: % 100**

	COMMITMENTS	CAPACITY AREA DEVELOPED	**ESTIMATED COMMITMENT COST** (optional)	END DATE	OUTPUTS AND DELIVERABLES
3.1	Participate in multidisciplinary project and land use planning, review land use proposals and sites, and prepare NEPA report sections for soils and geology resources. Work within multidisciplinary planning process to identify watershed critical areas, best management practices, and integrated solutions during project planning to minimize watershed impacts and non-point source pollution.	Technical		Ongoing, during project and program planning.	Resource analysis and written project recommendations. NEPA soil and geological assessment reports. Written comment regarding proposed resource management code, policy, or program plans.
3.2	Enhance the outreach capacity of the soils program. Develop system for providing technical soils assistance to local landowners, Tribal	Communication		Ongoing	Presenting information during project planning process, workshops, training, field days, public tours, and school

	members, staff, and collaborating government agencies. Provide Reservation outlet for NRCS Soil Survey of the Colville Indian Reservation, geological and watershed reports, related digital database products, maps, soil and watershed research, technical bulletins, and evolving management recommendations. Develop a secure, organized system for storing monitoring data, soils reports and related research publications accessible to CCT Natural Resource staff.			3/30/10 3/30/10 9/30/10	events. Distribution of materials that include text reports and GIS products (maps, graphs, tables) related to area soils, geology, soil research and evolving management recommendations. Organized library and file system for soil and watershed management and related topic reports. Attend Regional/National meetings, training, or conferences to keep up to date on soil and watershed management tools and knowledge.
3.3	Implement existing and develop new strategies for surveying watershed resource impacts resulting from land disturbing activities. Collaborate with other resource disciplines and managers to develop and implement monitoring procedures for upland and riparian watershed condition. Collect data, analyze and document monitoring results, present results to resource managers, and integrate results in subsequent activity and program planning. Modify monitoring procedures and evaluation criteria as needed to improve resource knowledge and management.	Technical		9/30/10 Ongoing	Watershed monitoring reports and presentations examining resource condition, management activities and impacts, in relation to PIRM goals, delivered to resource managers and community. Feedback of monitoring results into project planning and NEPA process, improving design of subsequent management practices.
3.4	Partner with other CCT resource programs to develop or select an existing framework for watershed assessment that builds upon previous and current resource inventory and assessment efforts of the various programs. Determine the GIS and other data (roads GPS inventory, crossings and in-stream structures data, water quality data, etc.), models (sediment yield, etc.), and assessment methodology that will identify land use impacts, watershed critical areas, conditions, and function, allowing a ranking or prioritization of watersheds, sub watersheds, and impacted areas to maximize efficiency of	Technical	Contractor $27,862	4/30/10 12/30/10	A watershed assessment framework that assesses current watershed conditions identifies critical areas, and restoration priorities, utilizing multiple CCT resource program inputs.GIS data, models and res. survey methodology enabling operation of framework.Past completed GAP work in Resource Management Units (RMU's) include: Omak Creek, Kartar Valley, West Fork of Sanpoil, Lost Creek, Upper Sanpoil, Nespelem River. In 2010 we will build on past work on watershed conditions and complete the Lower

	subsequent restoration efforts. Utilize consulting contracts where necessary to address data gaps, design of additional survey work, and computer programming for the watershed assessment framework.				Sanpoil further improving sediment yields for road which is proving critical to tribal resource program use. Improved information proving critical to determining sediment yield for roads, assists in planning/prioritizing decommissioning of roads and road maintenance.
3.5	Watershed Specialist will write SOW for contractor to assess effects of roads on watershed function in the lower Sanpoil watershed	Administrative Technical		9/30/10	Complete a watershed road inventory that qualifies road density, hydrologic connectivity, erosion, sediment delivery rates, fish blockages and mass failure locations
EPA Use Only					
Goal X:					
Objective X.X:					
Sub-objective X.X.X:					

General Assistance Program
Work Plan Template

Tribe: Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT)
Region: Region 10
Work Plan Period Begin October 1, 2009 **End:** September 30, 2010

Work Plan Component 4: Solid Waste Pollution Prevention and Management. Component relates directly to the CCT Integrated Resource Management Plan and the EPA Strategic Plan, Goal 2.
Primary Capacity Area Developed (check one):
Legal__ Enforcement/Compliance __ Technical__ Communication __ Administrative_ Solid/Hazardous Waste Implementation _X_
Estimated Component Cost: $22,734

Environmental Outcome(s):
Through the research and development of information on existing state, federal and tribal sewage waste regulations ground work will be laid to develop a Tribal regulatory code to protect tribal ground water and surface water from sewage. Reduce the amount of waste in current waste stream of open dumps through implementation of recycling program and Tribal Integrated Solid Waste Program.

Intermediate Outcome(s) (this work plan period):
Expand existing sustainable pollution prevention actions through the development of a tribal solid waste Sewer Code.
Assist in the land use planning and permit process to adequate protect tribal resources and human health for reservation residents.
Identification of tribal solid waste needs will promote development of work plans/budgets to address needs.

				ESTIMATED COMPONENT WORK YEARS: %20	
	COMMITMENTS	CAPACITY AREA DEVELOPED	**ESTIMATED COMMITMENT COST** (optional)	END DATE	OUTPUTS AND DELIVERABLES
4.1	Hire a tribal contractor to research existing federal, state and tribal code on sewers and on-site waste	Technical Compliance Solid Waste	Contractor: $10,000	6/30/10	Draft and final report completed with recommendations for code development to ETD Director
4.2	Environmental Planner will solicit contractor for project, coordinate SOW and project with relevant tribal staff	Administrative		3/1/10	Coordinate at least one meeting tribal staff to develop SOW and advertisement for contractor
4.3	Environmental Planner will meet with Tribal SWAC and Recycling Manager to obtain solid waste needs once the Integrated Resource Management Plan is finalized	Communication		12/30/10	Meet with SWAC and Recycling Manager and develop a needs list for tribal solid waste program implementation

EPA Use Only

Goal X:
Objective X.X: